OMAHA SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1887--SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 169.

FIRST MAN OF FRANCE.

Sadi-Carnot Selected as Grevy's Successor.

DELIBERATIONS OF THE DEPUTIES

Chosen As Head of the Republic on

the Second Ballot.

SKETCH OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

A Scholarly Gentleman With a Distinguished Career.

PARIS POPULACE ON PARADE.

The Streets and Boulevards Thronged With Vast Crowds of Excited People-Ample Military Precautions Prevent Rioting.

President Carnot.

[Copyrighted 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] VERSAILLES, Dec. 3 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the Ben.]-The national congress held to-day in the palace at Verspilles proves that France is herself again and following in the footsteps of the Ameri can republic. It also proves that the French republic is no longer in swaddling clothes, but has attained her majority. The election of Sadi Carnot is the outcome of the sound common sense and patriotism of French republicans and not the victory of any faction of parliament or any particular political faction. It is a firm and deliberate resolve to maintain and accentuate the dignity and strength of the first magistrate of the nation. The scene at the famous Hotel des Reservoir was highly picturesque at about noon, the dining room being filled with over a hundred of the most distinguished public men of Fance. The waiters were un able to serve them, and senators, deputies and journalists all rushed about in the confusion, everbody helping himself. Leroyer, president of the senate, was seen drawing the cork of a bottle of Burgundy, Clemenceau vainly seeking for forks and spoons and Jules Ferry grasping frantically at a dish of lobster salad. Freycinet was breakfasting in a corner with Goblet and Douville. Maillefeu, the comic radical deputy and deguerre, the flerce young radical, came in during breakfast. Freyeinet, who had been eating scrambled eggs and mushrooms, looked up and said: "This is what we have got to de. We must vote for anybody but Ferry, for means civil war. Ferry will retire and make this more easy for him. I am willing to retire from the candidature. Also, let us all unite and vote for Sadi-Car-

"No, don't retire," exclaimed the young radical, "we can all unite on yourself."

Freyeinet's face, whiter than his hair, slightly increased with a knowing flush. In another corner was Sadi-Carnot helping himself to bunches of grapes and duchesse pears. Gallie and Parisian gaiety flowed unceasingly in spite of the cold, boggy weather, that would have done justice to the city of London. But towards 2 o'clock all this apparent levity ceased and everybody walked slowly toward the congress hall, passing through the gate into the magnificent square dedicated to all the glories of France, walking beneath the bronze equestrian statue of Louis Quatorz. The statue and streets were lined with detachments of infantry of the Eleventh and Twelfth ragiments, artillery, and the First regiment of engineers. At 2 o'clock the vast hall in the palace was filled to overflowing. It is an oblong square, decorated with aubusson tapestry and a large picture of the first assembly of the states.

In an adjoining loge sat, calm and sphinx-

like, Mr. Blaine, who watched all the proceedings with lynx-eyed attention. At five minutes past 2 M. le Royer, president of the senate and ex-officio president of the congress, mounted slowly the steps of the imposing presidential dias, rang the bell and silence at once ensued as if by magic. Le Royer read, rather indistinctly, a verse of constitutional law concerning the way prescribed to fill a vacancy in the presidency and declared the national assembly duly constituted. This begun I glanced at Mr. Blaine and noticed that he rose, took off his overcoat and settled him self down for a long session. Then Le Rover put his hand into a large green urn filled with the names of senators and deputies and pulled out ten at random. These were the vote revisions. By a singular irony of fate, the names of M. Albert Grevy, the ex-president's brother, and M. Charles Ferry, brother of Jules Ferry, were pulled out. This incident caused considerable merriment. Then the voting began, Le Royer calling put each the forty-two names, beginning at the letter "P." The first man who voted was named Papinot, then the others followed. This process lasted an hour, each voter stepping up to the tribune where a little marble was handed him from a basket. Then the voter puts a card with the name of the person voted for on it, into the large green urn. Theu, a few steps further, he drops a little marble into another large green urn labelled "control." These marbles being counted afterward are a check on the voters. The first tour resulted in 303 for Sadi-Carnot, 213 for Ferry, 148 for Saussier, and anninsignificant scattering for Freyeinet, Appert, Brisson, Pasteur and others. As no one secured the required majority a recess was taken 'till 5 o'clock, during which Ferry stood in the midst of the group and declared: "I am perfectly willing to withdraw my candidature. It is on the whole the best thing for France, for I never wish to have it on my conscience that I should do anything likely to plunge France into civil war or to cause bloodshed in Paris. I entreat

me, but transfer their votes to Sadi-Carnot. We ought, all of us, to sink our petty jealousies, and become simply Frenchmen."

Freycinet then stepped up, and briefly shook hands with Ferry. The result was loud cheers and remarks, "Bravo, Ferry! Bravo, Freychet!" resounded on all sides. Then it became certain that Sadi Carnot would be elected president of the republic. Congress then resumed its session, and the voting continued as before, the result of the second voting being Sadi Carnot 616, General Saussier 188, Ferry 11, Freycinet 5, Felix Pyatt 10. The result was announced by Crover at ten minutes before 7. Then, after loud cheers, everybody went back to Paris. Blaine, as he watched this incident, seemed

to get excited. He moved about in his chair and it must have reminded him of an analogous incident when he was before the country as Ferry was to-day, the country deciding it best he should be nominated and going before the nominating body with a strength that seemed to make it likely that his ambitions would be gratified at the expense of the good of his country. Blaine saw too the French causing trouble at home and complications abroad, should the political scheme be carried through. Blaine saw, too, Ferry retire as Blaine was forced to, and the unexpected happen in the selection of a man whose strength was apparently inferior to his. In fact that the nation preferred peace and him in preference to the political favorite who would imperil the country. Although Blaine did not go up to Ferry to congratulate him as hundreds did, he might have gone and sympathized with him saying, "My dear boy, I know how it is myself."

How Paris Received the News.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS (via Havre), Dec. 3 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Another great day for France and for the republic. At the second teour vote in congress at Versailles, M. Le Royer, speaker, announced the result that Sadi-Carnot had been elected president by 616 out of a total of 843 votes. At a quarter to 7 this evening all the deputies of the extreme left, left and center-all, in fact, except the reactionariesstood up and greeted the announcement with tremendous cheers and clapping of hands, dozens deputies shouting, "Vive la Carnot!" "Vive la Republique!" two or three shouting, "Vive la Victoire!" alluding to Carnot as the gandson of the great organizer of victory. Among those who applauded the most vigorously were Floquet and Freveinet. Sadi-Carnot, a tall, lithe, wiry-looking man, with a dark olive complexion, and, in spite of near-sightedness, black, piercing eyes, had retired from the congress half an hour before the votes were counted. He got into a brougham drawn by two firey bay horses and with Rouvier and General Ferron drove back to Paris, where the Elysce was illuminated. The president arrived at the presidential mansion at 10 o'clock in the evening, the soldiers presented arms, and was received at the steps by Genceal Brugere and the officers of the president's military household. Paris to-night is perfectly quiet, everybody drawing breaths. There is great satisfaction that the immediate danger of revolt, anarchy and civil war, for the moment at least, is avoided.

STREET SCENES. People generally predicted trouble in the streets during the day. Early in the afternoon an American gentleman driving on the Champs Elysce stopped to admire the Palais de l' Industre. He noticed some ambulances being wheeled in and caught sight of soldiers

"What does it mean?" he asked a man in a blouse. "I thought this was where they held the Paris salon and fairs and exhibitions." The man in the blouse grunted: "They are filling the large court with ambulances

for the wounded in case of a riot."

This looked ominous. They were getting ready to put the rioters into ambulances on the boulevard. There was that particular hurry and activity and universal buzz of conversation as of something exciting in the air. It was a political electric current running strong. Groups collected at every convenient point, and if two men chanced to look hurdown the street a hunriedly gathered to see, what they dred were loo ing at. Men carnestly and emphatically, sometimes angry, advocated on street corners one or the other of the candidates. Coachmen of public vehicles forget

to book fares in order to discuss the

situation, or drive down the boulevards singing political ditties. At the gare St. Lazare, when the trains from Versailles arrived, large crowds collected awaiting news or prominent arrivals. Every street approaching the station was guarded at intervals by cordons of republican guards. A rope was stretched across the street to prevent ingress to all except those having business. A Herald correspondent pressed through the military lines found bodies of cuirassiers' horses picketed, ready for trompense, reminding Americans of the scene around Madison square in the early part of the war during the exciting days of the riots. General Saussiere, governor of Paris, had done his work well to insure peace. St. Lazare was impregnable. All the steps inside the station were lined with gend'armes, and every person mounting the steps was scrutinized vigilantly. Nevertheless, a large and much excited crowd was waiting hour after hour the return of the

On the Boulevard des Vailers, as the day wore away the excitement increased visibly. The evening newspapers, with the latest news, were almost torn from the hands of venders and the kiesques were virtually in a state of siege. The word Ferry was on every tongue. At the rumor that he was elected or likely to be the blouses began to look ugly. "A bas Ferry" was constantly

Huge crowds waited outside the Figure, hungering, clamoring for bulletins. Edition after edition was issued.

that all my political friends will not vote for loud roar of a thousand newsboys shouting, "Le president de la Republique."

At the Hotel de Ville crowds in the meandisturbance. Louise Michel and Deroulede were expected. It was said that Ferry had been elected, but Carnot's election utterly snuffed them out. The older and noisier tones of the young New York rowdy striplings who steal barrels on election night and run when chased by the police became noisy young roughs in Paris, who are aboard and bowling in all times of public excitement, for ugly rushes were made by them near the St. Lazare to-night, resulting in many lost canes and hats, but the gend'armes speedily put them to flight.

As dusk set in the crowds rapidly dispersed. True Frenchmen love dinner even in revolutionary times. Politics must give | and Blossier. way always to the attractions of a cordon bleu le president est mort vive le president and the Parisian sat down to his meal to "peace instead of riot," while the newsboys outside intone "Sadi-Carnot est president."

EXCELLENT MILITARY MANAGEMENT. General Saussier has proved himself splendid governor of Paris. He held 50,000 troops all in hand ready to sweep all anarchists and rioters and yet not a police man was visible to irritate the Parisinner or interfere with the harmless amusements and gaiety gatherings. Miltreuses and twenty batteries of field artillery were stationed at fortifications, in fact everything that modern military science could do to cope with and crush in the bud any attempt to proclaim commune was done and all this without irritating or exciting anybody. ALL PARIS ON PARADE.

At 9 o'clock everyone has dined and a good many wined, and all Paris is in the streets under bright lights. The great boulevards are sought and the great plazas are generally crammed with people. In front and around the Grand opera house, where "Faust" is being sung, are 10,000 people standing. Hundreds of electric lights and gas jets shone. The "Marseilles" and the revolutionary 'Carmagole' now and then go up from a chorus of at least 5,000 voices, while occasionally battallions of soldiers and troops of cavalry go past the Herald office on the way back to their barracks.

CARNOT'S COMPLIMENTS. Paris to-night is overflowing with delight and republican enthusiasm. All feel convinced that the election of Sadi Carnot means peace. The new president, after a stay of only a few minutes at the Elysee, drove off to his private residence in the Rue de Bassino, near the Arc Triomphe, which he reached at 10 o'clock. Half an hour later a crowd of some five hundred people marched up to the house shouting, "Vive Carnot," "Vive la Republique."

Carnot came out and expressed his thanks. He said: "I thank you my fellow citizens, for this demonstration and for your acclamation. Like yourselves, I am warmly grateful to the republic. Now, show that you are good citizens and go home quietly.,'

The men waved their hats and frantically applauded the first public speech made by the new president. One of them presented him with a bouquet, saying:

"It is in the name of France." Then they unfurled the tri-color flag and

marched off merrily towards the Champs Elyse, singing the "Marseilles."

While this demonstration was taking place was received most cordially by the president-elect, who, in reply to my congratulations, turned to me and said:

"I deeply appreciate the congratulations that come to me from the United States. I feel almost sure that during my tenure of office we shall entertain the most friendly relations with all foreign countries."

Life Sketch of Sadi Carnot.

[Copyright 1587 by James Gordon Bennett,] Paris, Dec. 3 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.] -- Marie Francois Sadi Carnot was Chorn at Limoges, August 11, 1807, and is a grandson of the great Carnot, the member of the committee of public safety and national condon, who is known to history as the "organizer of victory," and who was made Carnot of the empire, and defended Antwerp against the allies in 1814. His father was a senator and was minister of public instruction in 1818. Sadi Carnot is an engineer by profession, entered Ecole Polytechnique at the age of twenty, and subsequently Ecole des Ponts et Chasses, where he obtained the highest position in the school. Thus one great clan or family polytechniciens with whom Boulanger is in a state of open warfare and whose followers therefore look upon with anything but extreme frendliness. Sadi Carnot's first appointment was government engineer at necy, and he remained in Ponto et Chasses department until the fail of the empire, January, 1871. He was appointed Prefect Seine infericure and commissioner of national defence for the department of Eure and Colvados. He first entered parliament as a member for Cote D, Or, and has now represented the national assembly and chamber since 1871. He occupied successively position under the secretary and minister of public works and in the cabinet of De Freycinet and Brisson held the portfolio of finance as minister of finance. Sadi Carnot displayed remarkable foresight courage in disclosing to parliament the difficulties of the financial position of the country and in suggesting the means of overcoming them, another quality of firmness that went a long way towards securing to Carnot the suffrages of the national assembly yesterday, for he exercised it all along by opposing the Elysee favoritism of Grevy and Wilson. As a distinguished Frenchmen observed to-day: "Congress has elected an honest man."

Physically the new president is a thin man of more than the average beight, regular features, slightly severe and hard in expression, hair and beard black. He is a little inclined to verbosity.

The new hostess of the Elysee is a daughter of Mr. Dupont, At 2 o'clock the name of Sadi-Carnot Legan | the well-known political economist to circulate and the air was filled with the who, like his son-in law, is a follower and

translator of John Stuart Mill. Her receptions at the Louvre were always well attended and conducted with grace and eletime had assembled in expectation of a gance which promise much for the future and entertainments at the Elysce. The The Election of a Furniture Dealer peculiar middle name, "Sadi," the president inherits from his noble and good father who was born under the revolution when extraordinary appellations were in vogue.

Several Exquisite Gowns. E t [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panis, Dec. 3 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Duke and Grand Duchess de Mecklenberg Schwerein left here last night for Cannes. The duchess took away with her seven exquisite gowns and five more are in preparation at Worth's. Six of those sent yesterday were from Morin

A tea gown of pale blue silk was especially becoming to a tall, slender brunette. The style of her gown was Turkish long pale blue silk with a train with long pleated front of pink crepe de chene with rows of Turkish

A street gown was of dark blue cloth, very plain with long graceful drapery embroidered in gold. A short outside jacket, embroidered with gold, went with the costume.

Another dress is of cream jersey cloth, em broidered with delicate designs of gold and an inexpensive costume but very effective. An evening gown of plain yellow silk was exquisite, with princess back of yellow silk

ribbon stitched all over the gauze. Another was a rich black velvet, long velvet train with brocaded silk front, corsage delcol,

and front of yellow gauze with narrow yellow

lete and made of velvet. The visiting gown was of black chantilly lace, with black velvet insertion, a long waiste of black lace and velvet front, fitting high in the neck and making a striking effect of the length of the waiste.

One evening gown by Worth was of exquisite shade, old rose crepe and tulle. The back is of rose tulle, demi-train, with rose crepe bayadere band. A crepe evening dress hung in front over the pleats of tulle aud crepe bayadere. On the left side of the skirt were two pale blue ribbon sashes fastened by large bows of ribbon in the middle of the skirt and at the bottom. The corsage was decollete and sleeveless, made of crepe and tulle and the right shoulder was of large pale blue moire antique rib bon bow.

For Countess Flewry was an evening gown trimmed with tulle with satin slips, the skirt front and side panels of white satin with large gold stars and around the edge was a border of narrow gold fringe. Beneath the panels were pleats and on the right side of skirt were two long garlands, pale pink roses finished end to ends at the bottom of the skirt by pale pink satin ribbon bows.

Americans in Paris.

(Copyright 1887 by York & Gordon Bennett.)
PARIS Dec. 3.—[... w York Hernid Gable -Special to the BEE. |-Mr. Joe Emery, of Cincinnati, will leave for Nice in a few days. Edward Goepher is here at the Grand

Colonel William F. Cody, Buffalo Bill, and Miss Cody are at the Hotel Normandy for a day or two.

Corolus Durand is painting portraits of A. C. Barney's children. Madam Patti will arrive in Paris Thursday

next to sing in a concert on the 9th. Lord Randolph Churchill returned to Lon-

don last night. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hands, New York, arrived at the Hotel Meurice yesterday.

Mrs. Ed Farrington has abandoned her southern trip and taken apartments in Paris

until next summer. Mrs. Courtland Hoppf and family, Provi-

dence, have gone to Dresden. George C. Lyman and family, New York, will leave the hotel Bellyue to-day for Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bernham, H. Have mover, of New York, and Miss Chapman, of Hartford, will leave here Monday for Dres-

Levi P. I. Martin has returned from Lon

Morton and Blaine were among the visitors

o Versailles yesterday. Ex-Congressman W. H. H. Stowell, Mrs. Stowell and sister, Miss Avonill, of Appleton,

Wis., are at 59 Rue Des Matthews. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Clark will leave Monday for Marseilles and Rome.

Mrs. Eliza Greatorox has completed and sent to the Boston exhibition of work of women sketches of America and some exquisite sketches of Italy. Among the views are Saint Malo and Rocky Island, where Chateau

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine will await the arrival

briand's tomb faces.

The Arensdorf Cases. Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 2.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-During the forenoon the state announced that it would rest its case and the defense in the Arensdorf trial have occupied the remainder of the day in introducing sur-rebuttal testimony. Two witnesses from Canton, Dak., testified that Hagenous, witness for the alibi defense, has made exactly opposite statements to those which he swore to on the witness stand The sur-rebuttal testimony was simply six witnesses to testify to the good character of Gus Schmidt, who is one of the principal witnesses for the defense. The defense reserved the right to call witnesses Monday to testify to the character of its witness, Mrs. Potter, and rested just before the adjournment of court this evening. Up to noon to-day almost one hundred and fifty witnesses had been examined, and fourteen new witnesses were subprenaed this afternoon.

A Catholic Temperance Organization. Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 3.— Special Telegram to the BEE. |-An important meeting will be held here to-morrow in the Catholic cathedral for the purpose of organizing a State Catholic temperance association, the clergy of the diocese have manifested great interest in the success of the project and as the principal Catholic associations of the city have espoused the movement. The new organization will have a very large membership from the start. The objects of the association will be to redeem drunkards and to prevent young men from fulling into drunken habits.

The Fire Record. GUELPH, Ont., Dec. 3 .- The Commercial hotel burned this morning. The guests had to jump from the second and third story win-

Several were injured, but none seri-

ONLY A TRADESMAN.

to Parliament.

NOT WITHOUT MANY PRECEDENTS

The Very Humble Origin of Several Noble Members.

OLD FAMILIES FAST DYING OUT.

Comparatively Few Descendants of the Barons of Runnimede. .

ARISTOCRATIC SHOP-KEEPERS.

The Gladstonians Not Gaining Ground At a Rapid Pace-Tenacity of the Conservatives-English Affairs Shrewdly Discussed.

Commoner Maples' Case, [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 3 .- New York Herald

Cable—Special to the BEE. | -- Comments have

been made on Mr. Maples' election as though he were the first man in trade returned to the present house of commons. Such repre sentatives are not so numerous on the conservative as on the opposition side, but examples may be found even among the old aristocracy party. I may mention Stephen. a maker and seller of ink, and General Davis, a distiller of acid, a contract very shaky on the letter "H. There are five or six brewers and several stock brokers. The conservatives can also boast of Newnes, proprietor of a paper which would be cast out with scorn from gilded saloons. The present secretary of the treasury, like General Grant. was a tanner. The president of the local government board-Ritchie-is in the jute trade. Is not the leader of the house a newsvender and what was Lord Salisbury for many years but a journalist! But perhaps a journalist does not look upon himself as in trade. There no great branch of business which has not sent a conservative delegate to the house of commons. On the other side we can boast among the Irish representatives of Blane, a tailor, one of the worst dressed men in the house of commons. We have also Mat Harris, a bricklayer, now described as a builder; Gilhooly, a dry goods dealer; Jordan, a cattle driver; Lane. a salesman; McDonald, a whisky distiller; Bernard Keeler, a grocer's assistant; two public house keepers, a watch maker and any number of unknown journalists, besides some ones, like McCarty, O'Kelly, and among the Gladstonians we have a flower seed dealer, two workingmen, much re-

spected, a mason, a schoolmaster and a carpenter. There are several brewers and no end of lawyers. Altogether we have 135 lawyers in the house and sixty-two railroad directors. The latter contingent take good care that the railroads shall never suffer, no matter which party may be in power. You will see then that Maples is not likely to be boycotted because he sells goods, when the aristocrats themselves are only too glad to find an opening in trade. The ordinary storekeeper holds

ter, because he is in a position to pay his debts. I could scarcely reckon up the number of swells who have gone into business near Alexandria hotel, opposite Hyde park. There is a ladies' dressmaker, with a foreign name, over the door. It is really kept by an ex-masher, Bertie Stopford, cousin to General the Earl of Courton. Another of the well-known ladies is Mme. Isebells. Her husband was an officer in one of England's crack regiments, the Fourteenth hassars. A sister-in-law of the eleventh Marquis of Huntley keeps a baby linen shop. A son of the Duke of Rigg'e is in the wine trade and

After all, most of these people are only re-

another is a broker.

himself quite as good as they-perhaps bet-

turning to the level from which they sprung. Was not the ancestor of the Earl of Essex a tailor, and of the proud Earl of Warwick a wool stapler! The Earl of Ducie also owes his origin to a tailor. Lord Tankerville traces his blue blood to a silk mercer. Lord Dartmouth to a skinner. Lord Annally to a money-lender. Not a single male descendant now remains in the British aristocracy of any of the earls or barons created by the Norman kings nor of any of the Runnimeade, and out of the sixty English peerage surviving down to Elizabeth forty-one are now extinct. It would never do to inquire too curiously into the exact causes for which existing peerages were granted. Maples, the furniture man, may well keep up a good countenance though he finds himself associated with aristocracy. He will doubtless be elected to the Carleton. Why not? I think the people are there who have no better right to membership. Everybody in London would agree with this remark if I were only free to mention names. Maples may not be so polished as his tables but he cannot be a more vulgar man or a greater bore than some of his party associates. He will now be introduced at court and go to the queen's garden parties and balls. He will be no more out of place than many others whose hands are not quite so clean as Maples.' Let us hope he will soon be joined in parliament by Wirtley, the universal provider, by Pears' soap and Epp's gocoa. Coleman's mustard is already there. The only man we really want now is a funeral furnisher. He might do a roaring trade next session if the hours and the work resembles lst session's.

Meanwhile, it is very noticeable that even among the stoutest Gladstonians a forecast of parliament begins to be accepted similar to that I have long laid before you. They see that the Gladstone bills will never do. Moreover, they begin to doubt whether this

ministry is not safe beyond the reach of attack. Labouchere admits this week that the government may remain in three or four years more. Cast up the numbers of the respective parties and the conclusion is unavoidably the conservatives have a majority of 104. The home rulers have gained four seats in one year; ergo it would take them, at this rate, sixty-one years to efface the con-

This parliament will expire in 1892, according to recent usage. Its full term of seven years not being up till 1893, no conservative minister would dream of dissolution, even if grave difficulties in public affairs arose. The present government might, it is conceivable, resign, but another unionist government would immediately be formed. Hartington or Churchill would be sent for by the queen, not Gladstone because the party with a clear majority would have a right to claim the trial of an alternative ministry. All hopes therefore of driving the conservatives from office are mere delusions. It is better to look at the facts as they are, This parliament, barring earthquakes and other abnormal convulsions, will last nearly five years more. Many people dislike that prospect and they try to soften it by building castles in the air, but the big battalions are with the unionists and they win in politics. If, indeed, Gladstone were to die and a Hartington-Chamberlain government be formed there is no telling what might be the consequences. A Member of Parliament.

THE BERLIN BUDGET.

How Germany Regards Carnot's Election-Her Relations With Russia. [Copyright 1887 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Dec. 3 .- Official and diplomatic circles in Berlin were absorbed in to-day's developments in Paris but public interest was not at all strained. An unceasing stream of telegrams poured into the foreign office and the details of voting at Versailles were, without delay, telegraphed to Friedrichruhe. The election of Saidi-Carnot is better received in official circles than would have been that of De Freycinet or Ferry. The new president is considered to be a feeble man and one who would be unwilling to consent to the complications which might bring about European war. It is also believed he will be unable to make alliances against Germany. His personal preferences are for a neutral Pacific policy, and he will try to govern through a ministry with the same tendencies. Telegrams received here from the German embassy at Paris record the gratifying fact that, though it was considered necessary to guard the approaches to the embassy, everything was peaceful during the excitement. The utter absence of any anti-German demonstration, the efforts of Deroulede and others to provoke a patriotic ebullition finding no responses, is raising hopes of a prolonged as-

sungement of the revanche sentiment. On the side of Russia the situation still continues grave. The czar has failed to gain control of the anti-Teutonic party, and if he himself is convinced of the friendly intentions of the German government he has been unable to pursuade the majority in the imperial council that some practical measures are necessary to restore an entente. In the meantime the anti-German personnel in the ministry remains in power and an order of De Giers instructing the press to cease attacking Germany is defied.

The severest contest during the session of the reichstag will be that over the bill making the legislative period five instead of three years. The bill is practically a government affair. The official organs support the proposal strongly on the ground that it will relieve the people of the disturbing influences of often recurring elections, while giving greater moral independence to the parliament. There will be a flerce and a venomed fight before the measure passes, but it will pass with a solid majority equalling the septennate vote. No combination can defeat any bill having the support of the gov-

ernment groups. The project to organize the landwehr and landstrum is still before the bundesrath, but some of its provisions were made known to-night. No official estimates have yet been issued as to what result the project will have in strengthening the reserve, but it is reported that it will increase the defensive

force of the empire by 400,000 men. The latest bulletin from San Remo nnnounces that the crown prince drove out today in a close carriage, the weather being wet. There has been a decided diminution of the congestion of the larynx in the last few days, and nothing indicates the return of the serious symptoms which appeared at the end of October.

AN IOWA MASTODON. Explanation of the Finding of the

Marion County Wonder. DES MOINES, Ia., Doc. 3 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-S. R. Dawson, of Percy, Marion county, who claims to have discovered the petrified remains of some huge monster near that place, was interviewed to-day respecting his discovery. He save that his attention was attracted to it when passing several rods distant from where it lies on a bank, almost in the bed of the Des Moir river. He has made fresh measurements and ives as the total length of the body without the head, forty feet. At nine feet from the tail he describes it as four feet six inches wide. The head seems to have been detached from the body and lies about forty-five feet distant up the river. Mr. Dawson says in support of his theory that it is the petrified remains of some extinct monster, that unlike the stone formation in that vicinity and is not the same all way through. He says that he finds a cour of quartrite formation where the intes-tinal canal and blood vessels should be, while a different formation is seen in other parts. The general appearance of the deposit is that of a darkish blue stone, turning grayish on the outside. It is placed on the slope of a dip that lies at an angle of about twenty eight degrees, diping to the southwest. He is ver confident that it is really the stone remains of some huge amphibian of the carboniferous No effort has been made to get a scienific analysis of the find, though the of the state geologist will be called to it and it is hoped that its identity and antecedents will be established.

A Hosiery Manufacturer Assigns. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 3.-E. L. Keatley, a hosiery manufacturer at Connersville, assigned to day. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets the

KILRAIN AND SMITH.

Visits Paid to the American and English Gladiators.

HERCULES OF TWO HEMISPHERES

Jake and Jem Engaged in Juggling Sandbags.

VARIED PROGRAMME OF TRAINING

The Former Taking Occasional Spins With Pedestrian Rowell.

JOHN L. AND CHHARLEY MITCHELL

Different Opinions As to the Coming Fight Between Them, With the Odds in Favor of the Big Champion.

Among the Fighters. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 3 .- [New York Herald

Cable-Special to the BEE. |- Jake Kilrain is training for his coming fight at a tranquil seaside spot on the southeast coast of Engiland, the exact locality being for various reasons kept quiet. It was made ready by his friends and by request the Herald correspondent visited it to-day. After two and a half hours of mountainous railway ride I arrived at a small scaport town, where, in a respectable-looking cottage fronting the beach, I found Kilrain and Mitchell residing. and on inquiring for Kilrain or Mitchell and presenting a Herald card, I was shown into the billiard room of the residence. I found Mitchell and Charley Rowell over a game, they talking freely while proceeding with it, while Kilrain came in just before the finish and when the game was over, to my questions us to Kilrain's methods and habits here, Mitchell gave this narrative: "Jake rises about 6:30 every morning and goes out for a long walk with Rowell along the seashore until 8:30, then back to breakfast, which consists of either beefsteak, mutton chops and fish or grilled fowl, as he wishes, and which is varied daily. He then rests for an hour and goes out again at 10 a. m., wearing heavy sweaters, and does from fifteen to twenty miles running and walking in company with Rowell. This he varies with bouts with a twenty-pound air bag. When he comes back to the house he has a bath in sea water, followed by one hour's good rubbing with Irish whisky for his body and liniment for his legs. Then Jake takes light recreating, such as billiards, until dinner, which is at 1:30 p. m., consisting of roast beef or mutton, a little greens and stale bread, but no potatoes and half a pint of old ale after dinner. He pickles his hands to toughen the skin. The ingredients are vinegar, horse radish and rock salt. Then follows Indian club exercise, dumb bells and punching the heavy bag for an hour. He is next rubbed down with whisky all over and this performance takes till supper or tea time. which consists of anything light that he fancies devoid of fat. He sometimes has a little isinglass, then rests for about three-quarters of an hour, when he takes an easy stroil for about an hour, comes home, writes his correspondence for the day and goos to bed at 9:30

after a good rub down. Turning to Mitchell I asked him about his own coming fight with Sullivan, when he

said :

"I have plenty of time to get in fighting condition to meet him after Kilrain's fight is over, when I shall make similar training to what Kilrain is doing now, bet I feel so well now that I am sure I can get myself fit to fight Sullivan in three weeks. I am very much pleased that the match has been made and especially for some time ahead, so that Sullivan can get himself fit and there cannot be any excuse for his being out of condition when he meets me, when I hope and feel certain of showing to the American, as well as the English people, that Sullivan is nothing

but a wind-bag." Jake Kilrain, who had been out of the room for a few moments, came back now. attired in a dark-blue flannel shirt, with white swelter underneath, and fancy Tam O'Shanter cap. It was now I noticed his altered appearance since I described his debut in St. James hall. He had his moustache shaved, or, as he himself said. 'My point of beauty has gone." He looks quite contradictory to his pictures, which are freely sold here now, and said as regards Smith:

"I have only met him for a moment, when merely shook hands with him. I then found him a pleasant fellow to talk to. Oh, yes, I feel confident that I shall win my fight with Smith. If I was I shall give over fighting altegether. It is too much work to keep in training while you and other people stay in London seeing the sights, and I am almost buried alive here. I am about twenty-eight pounds lighter than when I left America. and I feel all the better for it, only they won't let me cat and drink enough."

"No," added Mitchell, "he wants to drink

too much tea." "Perhaps you are right, Charley," said Kilrain, laughing, and added, "as for Sullivan, if he means to fight be had several chances in America of carning more money than ever he did had he fought me, which I wanted him to do and still wish. As regards Mitchell's match with Sullivan, I think Mitchell is twice as elever as Sullivan and five times as auxious to fight him, and I think in a knuckle fight Mitchell will win and I hope he will win when, unlike Sullivan, I shall neverdoney saving so."

I now turned to Charley Rowell, who had just finished a game of billiards with Willie Mitchell, Charley's brother, when he said: "Ellrain could not possibly be better than he is at present, and I know, undoubtedly frem experience, he can hit awfully hard,

and I think he will beat Smith." We all now adjourned to a sitting room